somehow have not been seriously dealt with. Now I have taken note of this and I think in the existing law, some more drastic action we can take. So, we are going to taken not only in this case, but also in all other cases hereafter where this kind of forceful incidents take place. The law will take its own course and the Government won't hesitate to take action on such persons however big or small they might be. In some places there is some lapse on the part of the local police. I will see that the police people take proper action whenever complaints are brought to their notice, irrespective of party affiliation – whether they belong to Janata or Congress suitable action is taken and properly dealt with.

MATTER UNDER RULE 312.

(i) *re* : Reported statement of Maharashtra C.M. on allocation of water from Manjara river

† SRI MANIK RAO PATIL (Aurad).—Sir, Shri Sharad Pawar while performing the Bhoomi Pooja at Ahemadpur said as follows. It is reported in the Deccan Herald dated 31-1-1979.

> "Aurangabad-Jan. 30: Ahemadpur and Udgir taluks in Osmanabad district will get Manjara waters as Karnataka has withdrawn its claim on Manjara waters Maharashtra Chief Minister Sharad Pawar said here today. He was performing the Bhoomi pooja to the Baki Medium Irrigation Project near Ahemadpur yesterday".

Sir, I don't know whether the statement of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra hold any truth or not. In the month of July, while putting a question our Chief Minister has clearly stated to my question No. 39 that the Manjara Lift Irrigation Project will have to depend upon the decision of the Godavari Water dispute. So, also I have requested the Hon. Minister concerned of the Govt. of India some times ago to give clearance to the project since the people of that area are awaiting it for a very long time. In response to my letter the Minister has written a letter to me which is as follows :

> "Please refer to your letter dated 9th September 1978 regarding the clearance to Manjara Lift Irrigation Scheme. We have received the scheme from the Central Water and Power Commission and comments of the Commission was sent to the State Government. Since the scheme lies in the Godavari Basin, it cannot be processed further pending decision of the Godavari Water Dispute. The Govt. of

Karnataka, have however, submitted another project *viz.* Karanja project. Since the Water and Power Commission sent them to the Government of Karnataka in August 1977 for certain replies, the replies and clarification are awaited from the State Government.

With regards,

(Sd)

Surjeeth Singh Barnala.

Sir, this is the letter received from the Government of India. The matter is pending before the Godavari Tribunal and I do not know how the Hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra has made this statement. One thing I can say is that there cannot be smoke without fire. Probably something is going on behind the scene. I do not know whether the Government of Karnataka has sent certain comments to the Maharashtra Government. Otherwise, there is no reason why Sri Sharad Pawar should make such a statement. Manjara basin is concerned to Hyderabad Karnataka in general and in particular Bidar District. The people of Karnataka in general and the people of Bidar District in particular look forward to the Karnataka Government to bestow peace, prosperity and progress by utilisation of these waters. So far as this House is concerned, it is not the first time that this issue has been raised. It was raised in the 3rd and 4th Assembly and now in the 5th Assembly. So far as 'Jala' is concerned, Government should not compromise. Therefore I appeal to the Karnataka Government and our beloved Chief Minister to protect interest of the State, to reconsider his stand and to withdraw the concession if at all he has made any concession and safeguard the interests of Karnataka. Otherwise the people of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur who are loitering in thousands in search of simple jobs fetching 2-3 rupees, will be put to hardship. I cannot understand why Government. in spite of abundant resources is hesitating to utilise these resources. My friend Mr. Harnali Ramaswamy has rightly mentioned the facts about this. I will quote one example. There has been bungling in respect of Cauvery, Manjara and Krishna basins. I would like to point that so far as Manjara project is concerned, the total area is 6.600 sq. miles; right through Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka it flows. The total area is about 6.600 sq. miles whereas Karnataka's contribution is 1180 sq. miles and so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, it is 2720 sq. miles. On the basis of catchment area, population and other factors, the total available water that is meant for the distribution to these states is about 165 TMCFT. On the basis of these they worked out a

formula and as per the memorandum of the Government of India Sir. our share is about 24 TMCFT and Andhra Pradesh should get about 30 TMCFT of water but even before this issue came on the national scene. Andhra Pradesh has already impounded about 50 TMCFT of water, which is 20 TMCFT more. In spite of it time and again, they went on convincing Karnataka that they want some more water for their urgent need.

MR. SPEAKER.—Mr Patil may please be brief.

SRI MANIKRAO PATIL.—I, request the State Government to withdraw the concession.

MR. SPEAKER.—There is no scope for speeches under Rule 312. When a member has the matter; these ends.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS (Chief Minister).—Sir. the hon. member seems to be very much excited. Merely by reading a statement in the DECCAN HERALD, he has got excited. Before knowing things. why should he exercise his mind so much? Anyway, he has tried to enlighten the House with all the facts and figures. I must congratulate the member. He has taken care to make a good study of the problem. Nevertheless let him also carefully listen to me and understand the situation. He knows the entire dispute was referred to Krishna Godavari Tribunal; I do not know whether the hon. member and other members are aware that at one stage they conveniently withdraw the Godavari dispute. Are they aware it was withdrawn? Then, Sir, when the report was sent, you are well aware of what happened. We said we are going to withdraw from the Tribunal. The whole thing was referred back again and we got something more. We took up this issue before the Tribunal to that extent: I thought Mr. Manik Rao Patil knows about these things and would say something about these matters. I do not know why he did not talk about it at all. I can say one thing. One must also know how to fight the case. Mere talking or saying something and exhibiting our anger here, is not going to bring us water.

Any State equally does the same thing. The trouble before was they don't know how to fight the case and get water. At least, I can tell you with confidence that I have done my very best to see that whatever share we could have got it under the circumstances, we have managed to get it. May be so many thousands of acres were there. Who were ruling earlier? The Hyderabad Government was ruling there. For that, I was not responsible. Even after the division, certain districts of Hyderabad State came to Karnataka and certain districts went to Maharashtra. It happened in 1956. When was this Manjara Project was taken up? When did we take up? It is only after I

took the office, I went and laid the foundation stone. The hon. Member must be aware of it. Till, then, it was not taken up at all. What were the other people doing ? Why did you keep quiet ? You were also a Member in that Government.

2-30 P. M.

SRI MANIKRAO PATIL.—That is why I referred it as successive Governments.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Successive Governments means, you are a party to it. Even when hs was the Minister there or the Deputy Minister, he was not able to get it done. Although you were not a Minister, not a member, we did take up that Karanja Project and it is going on. The history of it is like this :

"The dispute regarding the sharing of Godavari Waters among the riparian States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa was referred to the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal in 1969. Similtaneously, the dispute relating to the sharing of the Krishna River Waters between the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh was also referred to the Tribunal. After the conclusion of the Krishna case, the Godavari matter was taken up by the Tribunal during May, 1974."

Meanwhile, I have not said it here. At one stage, they had withdrawn this Godavari Dispute from the Krishna Tribunal. We had to take a fight and finally make them to agree to go into this question again and again. It is a big history if I were to tell the House. I can bring the file relating to this matter. Who were the people responsible for all these buildings, and other details are there in the file. What has been bungled. I have tried my best to see how best we could safeguard our interest, so far as water is concerned, I can declare now that I stand second to none in safeguarding the interest of the State so far as sharing of wat er i concerned.

"Meanwhile, with a view to obtain the sanction and clearance of projects in the Godavari Basin, certain bilateral agreements were entered into during the months of September 1975 to December 1975 between all the riparian States in the Godavari Basin.

The area in Karnataka in the Godavari Basin relates to a portion in Bidar District in the Manjra sub-basin. Except for this area, no other area in Karnataka lies in the Godavari Basin. In the agreement entered into between the States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in 1975..."

We did come to an agreement because the Tribunal also said if you can come to an agreement, it is well and good. Then, we thought it wise, with an understanding we should go and we did it. It has been agreed that the Karnataka may take up the construction of Karanja Project and it could not be taken up in one form or the other because the dispute was still there before the Tribunal. Till the dispute was over, nothing could be done and if the dispute goes on for another ten years, ten years you would not have taken up this Karanja Project. That is why, with Andhra Pradesh, We, the Karnataka came to an understanding because their projects were also held up; May be a small portion here and there; but there should be give and take and we did come to an agreement and they went on with their project and we started our project and that is how Karanja Project is going on.

"... it has been agreed that Karnataka may take up the construction of the Karanja and Chulkinala Projects for a utilisation of 13.10 TMC and 1,17 TMC respectively. This is in addition to the existing 2 TMC of water already under utilisation in Bidar District in the Manjra sub basin.

In August 1978, an agreement has been entered into between the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh for a further utilisation of one TMC from Manjra above Nizamsagar. It has also been agreed that Karnataka may utilise 2.5 TMC of water in the Manjra sub-basin in its territory in the catchment below Nizamsagar Project.

Under these agreements, it has, therefore, been agreed that Karnataka will be entitled to utilise 17.77 TMC ft. for new projects in the Manjra Sub-basin in Bidar District.

Kartataka had requested Maharastra to permit utilisation of further one TMC of water in the Manjra river upstream of Nizamsagar out of its share. Discussions were held in this regard between the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Maharashtra in December 1978. Maharashtra have pleaded their inability to spare any waters for the utilisation of Karnataka out of its share of water. Therefore, with a view to come to a settlement on this question of sharing of Godavari waters and to see that the Godavari Dispute is settled, we have agreed to accept the inability of Maharastra to spare one TMC of water out of its share."

The statement of Maharashtra's Chief Minister that has appeared in the press gives an impression that Karnataka has given up its claim of waters in Manjra river. The correct position would be that Karnataka which had requested Maharashtra to agree for the

utilisation of one TMC of water out of Maharashtra's share has accepted the plea of the State of Maharashtra that it is unable to spare any waters from out of its share in Manjra river.

It is up to that extent, the Maharashtra Chief Minister might have stated. I don't know how it has appeared in the paper, in what manner, in what context and whether it is high lighted that the Karnataka Chief Minister is incapable of protecting the water rights of our State and he has given up and Mr. Sharad Pawar, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has once and for all has taken up everything and we have no claim. I am sorry, I have not read it but let not the hon'ble Members be under a mistaken impression without knowing under what context he might have stated. May be he might have stated the right thing; I cannot accuse or atribute any motives to it.

Let this House understand Sir, this Godavari water, we would not have had but for the tenacity with which the Karnataka Government successfully took up that case before the Tribunal and as a result of that, to-day, I am getting 21 T.M.C. ft. of water from Godavari which has to be diverted; Otherwise, it would have been completely given. Now the Tribunal gave us the choice finally. Out of 80 T.M.C. Ft which Andhra Pradesh have agreed to divert from Godavari at a particular point which comes to Krishna Basin of which we got – between Maharastra and ourselves – 35 T.M.C. Ft of water. Now out of 35 T.M.C. ft. between Maharashtra and Karnataka, we had to divide. While so divide, we were trying our bet. They wanted half of it i.e., 17½ T.M.C. ft. They said: Youstake 17½ T.M.C. Ft. and we take 17½ T.M.C. Ft. I was not agreeable. Then I just wanted to make it as a bargaining point to get one more T.M.C. ft for the sake of Bidar District if possible. Well, it was not as a right because that had already been decided. While giving something in this 35 T.M.C. ft, which is a portion of our share, I was trying my best with Maharashtra State Government and the Chief Minister whether I could give something from here and take something from there specially for the sake of Bidar District but they pleaded not once, several times, that it is very difficult for them to give any more water in Manjara basin out of their share. I said atleast what I could not get I made up by saying I cannot give you 17½ T.M.C ft and I will have to take up 21 T.M.C. ft from you and I think they have agreed and I am getting 21 T.M C. ft out of 35 T.M.C. ft and they are getting the rest of 14 T.M.C. ft. This is the situation. Therefore, in Bidar District, in all you will be having about 20 T.M.C. ft of water of which the existing use is 2 T.M.C. ft.

The remaining 18 T.M.C. is going to be utilised as follows. Karanja – 13.80 T. M.C., Sulki – 1.7 T.M·C. and below Nizamsagar

2-50 T.M.C. The water below Nizamsagar will be utilised for Bidar District because you are aware that there also some portion of Bidar District comes. The rest of the regenerated water is also there. We shall take up that question as and when development of the projet comes up. We may get something more. I do not want to spell out now how much it is. I would like to assure the hon'ble Member that I have tried my very best to see that Bidar gets what it had not been getting all these years and also see that not a few thousands of acres but not less than 2 lakhs of acres come under irrigation in Bidar District under the Manjara River basin. This will come to more than 30% of the land under cultivation. I think the hon'ble Member should be more than satisfied with this assurance.

SRI MANIKRAO PATIL.—Sir, my bitter criticism might have angered the Hon'ble Chief Minister. It was my feeling and also the people's feeling. After listening to the statement of the Chief Minister, I am convinced that he has got more concern for the people of Bidar District than myself. I congratulate him for taking such a bold stand.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Sir, now that the hon'ble Member is good enough to accept my statement: I may tell this House that as long as I remain as Chief Minister, I have a duty to concern myself with the welfare of every individual citizen of this Karnataka State and not merely the people of Bidar or Gulbarga or Mysore or my village or my relations. This is the way in which I hope I am functioning. If I have faltered anywhere, the hon'ble Members can correct me.

(*ii*) *Re:—Termination of Services of SC & ST officials in Karnataka Housing Board Etc.*

† SRI C.M. ARUMUGHAM (KGF).—Sir, first of all I am glad that I am raising this subject when the Chief Minister is here. Though it pertains to the Housing Board I would like to raise one or two points for his consideration.

The Housing Board was established in 1956. Till today it has not framed the Cadre and Recruitment Rules. They framed it once and sent it to the Government in 1974 but it was not approved. For the last 22 years or so the Housing Board is functioning with these rules. They are not having the Government orders pertaining to the reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In 1974 the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their report has observed as follows.